UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1996/536
10 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH
AND RUSSIAN

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 27 June 1996 (S/1996/503),

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to full and timely implementation by the Government of Angola and União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) of the "Acordos de paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Noting with approval the recent progress made towards consolidating the peace process, but reiterating that the overall pace has been slow,

Reminding the parties that if the peace process is to succeed they must show greater readiness to implement in good time their commitments, and to act in the spirit of flexibility and compromise,

Welcoming the successful conclusion of military talks between the two parties which paves the way for the formation of the unified armed forces,

Noting the agreement reached between the President of Angola and the leader of UNITA on the establishment of the Government of National Unity and Reconciliation,

Emphasizing the necessity for adequate security for all United Nations and other international personnel,

Underlining the need for respect for human rights and urging the Angolan parties to give greater attention to preventing and investigating incidents of human rights abuse,

Noting with approval the progress made towards free circulation of people and goods, and emphasizing the importance of continuation of demining efforts to make that free circulation possible and to restore public confidence,

Stressing the importance of the demilitarization of Angolan society, including disarmament of the civilian population and the demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants,

Reiterating the importance of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Angolan national economy and its vital contribution to a durable peace,

Welcoming the efforts by Member States, in particular the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, the Organization of African Unity, and the international community as a whole, to promote peace and security in Angola,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 27 June 1996;

2. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) until 11 October 1996;

3. Acknowledges the recent progress in consolidation of the peace process, but expresses regret that its implementation is still behind schedule;

4. Commends both parties for the adoption of the framework agreement on military matters, and for beginning the incorporation of UNITA military personnel into the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) and expresses its satisfaction with the positive role of the Joint Commission and the armed conflict prevention group in support of the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol;

5. Welcomes the efforts of both parties in lifting checkpoints and opening major routes, emphasizes the importance of full completion of such efforts to ensure the free circulation of people and goods, stresses the importance of extending State administration throughout the country, and encourages the Government of Angola to use units of the newly integrated military forces to improve the security situation;

6. Welcomes also the progress made so far by the registration of over 52,000 UNITA troops in quartering areas and calls upon UNITA to complete the credible and fully verifiable quartering of all its troops in accordance with the Joint Commission timetable, and hand over to UNAVEM III all arms, in particular heavy weapons, ammunition and military equipment, without which the quartering process will not be complete;

7. Reiterates that quartering and disarming of UNITA troops are crucial components of the peace process which are fundamental to its success;

8. Urges UNITA to make available for duty, as agreed by the Joint Commission, the Generals and other high ranking military officers designated to enter the FAA, as well as the UNITA officials designated to take up posts in the State administration at the national, provincial and local levels;

9. Commends the Government of Angola for the promulgation of the Amnesty Law, for the quartering of the rapid reaction police, and for the continuing withdrawal of FAA to barracks, and urges the Government to take the required corrective measures regarding the withdrawal movements, as agreed with UNAVEM, and to reach agreement with UNAVEM on remaining withdrawal operations;

10. Welcomes the launching of the programme for the disarmament of the civilian population by the Government of Angola, and stresses the need for its full and effective implementation;

11. Notes the closing of eight out of fifteen UNITA quartering areas for the induction of additional troops, requests the Government of Angola to prepare a programme for phased demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants, and calls upon both parties and the international community to extend their full cooperation and support to that end;

12. Urges the Government of Angola and UNITA to take all necessary steps for completion of the formation of the national armed forces, in particular the establishment of integrated headquarters, for the planned movement of UNITA troops out of quartering areas in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol, and for the orderly transition of demobilized troops to civilian life;

13. Urges also the Government of Angola and UNITA to take all necessary steps for all elected members of Parliament to take their seats in the National Assembly, for moving constitutional issues forward in a spirit of national reconciliation, and for the formation of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation, and for the incorporation of UNITA personnel into the State administration, the FAA and the national police;

14. Encourages the President of Angola and the leader of UNITA to meet at the earliest opportunity within Angola to resolve all remaining issues;

15. Notes the progress made in the area of demining, encourages both parties to intensify their demining efforts and stresses the need for continued commitment to peace by destroying stockpiles of landmines;

16. Notes the reduction in the intensity and frequency of hostile propaganda, and reminds the parties of their obligation to cease the dissemination of all hostile propaganda with a view to promoting a spirit of tolerance, coexistence and mutual trust;

17. Urges the Government of Angola to provide the requisite facilities for the establishment of the independent United Nations radio, and also urges UNITA to finalize the transformation of its radio station Vorgan into a non-partisan station;

18. Reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993 and notes with concern that the failure by States, in particular those neighbouring Angola, to do so is inconsistent with the peace process and undermines economic recovery;

19. Reiterates that continuing acquisition of weapons would be contrary to paragraph 12 of resolution 976 (1995) of 8 February 1995 and would undermine confidence in the peace process;

20. Condemns the use of mercenaries;

21. Demands that all parties and others concerned in Angola take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of United Nations and other international personnel and premises, and to guarantee the safety and freedom of movement of humanitarian supplies throughout the country, and reminds the parties to extend full cooperation to UNAVEM III at all levels;

22. Strongly urges Member States to provide promptly the financial resources necessary to facilitate the demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants through the United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal for Angola;

23. Urges the international community to fulfil expeditiously its pledges to provide assistance to facilitate the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Angolan national economy and the resettlement of displaced persons, stresses the importance of such assistance at this time in order to consolidate the gains in the peace process, and calls upon the two parties to meet their obligations under the Lusaka Protocol in order to create the necessary stability for economic recovery;

24. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, and the personnel of UNAVEM III, and expresses confidence in their abilities to continue to facilitate the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to report by 1 October 1996 on the progress made towards meeting the goals and timetable agreed between the two parties, and to keep the Council fully informed on a regular basis on developments in the situation on the ground, in particular by providing a comprehensive briefing by the third week of August on whether the two parties have fulfilled the task of forming the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation;

26. Declares that it will place special emphasis, during its future discussion of the mandate of UNAVEM III, on the progress demonstrated by the parties;

27. Reminds the Government of Angola and UNITA of its resolution 976 (1995) of 8 February 1995 which stated, inter alia, the expectation that UNAVEM III would complete its mission by February 1997;

28. Reiterates its readiness, in light of recommendations by the Secretary-General and the state of affairs in Angola, to consider any further measures;

29. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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S/1996/537
10 July 1996

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Item 81 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 10 July 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement by His Excellency Mr. Milan Milutinović, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, delivered at the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Countries of South-eastern Europe, held at Sofia on 6 and 7 July 1996.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 81 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/51/50.

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ANNEX

Statement by the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Countries of South-eastern Europe, held at Sofia on 6 and 7 July 1996

First of all, I would like to thank our hosts, and Foreign Minister Pirinski in particular, for their hospitality and attention and the excellent organization of this meeting, to which we attach great importance. It is my deep conviction that we have gathered together today guided by the common desire and resolved more than ever before to address ourselves to reviving and strengthening regional cooperation and, in doing so, to make a steadfast contribution to peace, security and the building of lasting good-neighbourliness and the all-round prosperity of our peoples.

At the first Ministerial Conference in Belgrade in 1988, we confirmed the commitment of our countries to the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and non-interference in internal affairs as a basis of intra-Balkan relations and cooperation. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remains committed to respecting these principles, because it is on them that it wishes to build good-neighbourly relations and develop all-round cooperation with all countries of the Balkans and South-eastern Europe.

Unfortunately, the changes in Europe and the world in the last several years have been tragically reflected in the sensitive region of the Balkans. The civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina took a heavy toll in human lives and resulted in enormous material destruction. The sanctions unjustly imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia caused vast damage to the entire region and Europe as a whole. The restoration and promotion of intra-Balkan cooperation is the best way to make up for what has been lost and to open up the prospects for a faster economic and social development.

From the very beginning of the Yugoslav crisis, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has called for its peaceful political solution. It rendered a decisive contribution to the establishment of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the conclusion and implementation of the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement. It has consistently fulfilled all the obligations deriving from that Agreement. The signing at Florence of the Agreement on Subregional Arms Control brought to a successful end the first phase of the negotiations on military matters. Before us is the obligation, provided for by the Dayton Agreement, to reach, in future negotiations, an agreement on regional arms control, as well as to define new security arrangements in this part of Europe. This should be our common contribution to the elaboration of a new security model for Europe in the twenty-first century.

We attach priority importance to the implementation of the civilian and political components of the Peace Agreement. This is particularly true of the preparation and holding of free and democratic elections in Bosnia and

Herzegovina scheduled for 14 September, which should result in the establishment of legitimate organs and institutions.

We attach first-rate economic and political importance to the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as of other parts of the former Yugoslavia. Even development of all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina and equal treatment of the Republic of Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the allocation of financial resources represent the basic preconditions for the restoration of confidence and coexistence. We are convinced that the Balkan countries will find their own interest in, and render their full contribution to, this process.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which provided shelter to over 600,000 refugees of all nationalities, is interested in, and calls for, the free and safe return of refugees to their homes. It is against each and every form of pressure and administrative and other obstacles preventing refugees from deciding freely on their place of residence.

I would like to point out that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia appreciates the understanding and constructive attitude of the majority of the Balkan countries during the Yugoslav crisis. We call on all Balkan countries to increase their support to the reintegration of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into all international organizations, including all international financial institutions. This is an important precondition for the success of the peace process, for the strengthening of peace and stability and for the development of all-round cooperation in the region. We expect such support to be reflected in joint positions to be taken at this meeting.

We consider that the creation of an environment which would be open to the present-day economic, technological, cultural and other positive trends in Europe and the world is the basis for a faster integration of the Balkans in the modern-day integration processes in Europe. This we also recognize in the regional approach of the European Union to cooperation with the countries of South-eastern Europe. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia strongly supports this approach. It is in the common economic interest for the European Union to support the strengthening of our mutual cooperation, i.e. greater linkage among economic, market, infrastructure and, above all, human resources of our countries.

All Balkan countries are interested in the creation of relations of exemplary good-neighbourliness and privileged partnership. It is only through constructive efforts, patience and mutual confidence that we can create a favourable climate for a pragmatic solution of all and in particular open bilateral questions.

The States created out of the former Yugoslavia have been called upon to make a contribution to the construction of such relations in our region through the process of full normalization of mutual relations. In its Constitutional Declaration of 27 April 1992, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expressed its readiness to fully respect the rights and interests of the newly created States in the region of the former Yugoslavia and confirmed that it had no territorial aspirations in its environment. It has persisted in maintaining this position

throughout the Yugoslav crisis and will continue to do so also in the future. It is committed to bringing the ongoing process of normalization, which has already yielded significant results, to a successful end.

The creation of conditions for all citizens of the Balkans to enjoy equal rights, irrespective of their nationality or religion, and equal possibilities to use the achievements of the present-day world in the spheres of civilization and democracy is the task and the responsibility of our generations. By its Constitution and laws, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia guarantees full equality, under the highest world standards, to all its citizens irrespective of their nationality, religion or other characteristics.

We trust and believe that the right time has come for all Balkan countries to turn themselves to their common future and focus their efforts on the pursuit of the following goals:

- The promotion of multilateral political dialogue and cooperation at all levels and on all questions of common interest. In that context, we call for the establishment of a consultative Assembly of the Balkan Countries as soon as possible, which would convene either regularly or as need be and would consist of permanent delegations of Parliaments of all Balkan countries;

- Dynamic and harmonious economic development of the Balkans as a priority. This can be achieved by various measures, in particular by the creation of favourable conditions for the investment of the capital of international financial institutions, the European Union and the countries of significant investment capacity;

- Reduction of administrative, customs and other artificial barriers and their eventual lifting;

- Cooperation in harmonizing national legislations with the legislation of the European Union;

- Establishment of direct links among banks and the founding of joint banks that would operate on a commercial basis and the speeding of the process of the establishment of a regional bank of the Balkans;

- Introduction of economic criteria, modernization and cost-effective policy for the development of transportation infrastructure, establishment of cooperation in the field of air services and the setting-up of a Balkan agency for air traffic safety;

- Harmonization of approaches to international organizations in the field of telecommunications;

- Linking of power networks of the Balkan countries in which the power network of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia could become a focal point and the establishment of cooperation in linking gas and oil pipelines;

- Establishment of a separate programme for the protection of the environment of the Balkan countries (Balkan Environmental Programme), i.e. a centre for the environment. My country would be pleased and honoured to have such a centre headquartered in [the Federal Republic of] Yugoslavia. We are convinced that this form of cooperation would speed up and facilitate implementation of European standards;

- Cooperation of police and other competent services in combating organized crime, terrorism, arms and narcotic drug trafficking and money laundering;

- Cooperation in the field of information, science, culture, management, tourism and in other areas (The Balkan Pool), which has already registered important results and deserves our coordinated and steady support.

Today, the peoples of the Balkans are also faced with a choice: to remain disunited or to join hands and team up with other peoples of Europe on the road towards common prosperity. Focusing on diversities in the Balkans will destabilize Europe as a whole; rather than that, the peoples living in these lands should get together in a common thrust for peace, for economic and any other prosperity. If we fail in this enterprise, we run the risk of being pushed to the margin of modern-day developments for a long time to come. Therefore we must resolutely seek to overcome our past misunderstandings, often foisted on us by others, through dialogue and all-round cooperation.

With that in mind, we trust and believe that the initiative of the Prime Minister of Bulgaria, Mr. Zhan Videnov, which Yugoslavia fully supported, will be a new beginning on the road towards the creation of a community of the equal peoples of the Balkans and the transformation of the region into a zone of lasting peace, stability, prosperity and good-neighbourliness.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is ready to make a full contribution to reaching agreements and working out a concrete programme and plan of activities at this meeting which will open up prospects for dynamic regional cooperation and yield fruitful results of interest for all Balkan countries.

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10 July 1996

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LETTER DATED 10 JULY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ETHIOPIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With reference to the agenda item of the Security Council regarding the implementation of resolution 1054 (1996), I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement containing the views of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

I should be grateful if you could kindly arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Duri MOHAMMED
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-17137 (E) 100796

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Annex

The Sudanese authorities continue to defy the Security Council and to hoodwink the international community

1. When the Security Council takes up once again the issue of Sudanese involvement in State-sponsored terrorism to re-examine whether the Sudan has complied with its requests, as provided for in Security Council resolution 1054 (1996), the Council will discover that the Sudanese authorities have not taken any step to comply with resolutions 1044 (1996) and 1054 (1996).

2. No doubt, the Sudanese authorities have, since the adoption of resolution 1054 (1996), striven to appear to be cooperative and to improve their image, but all this with the aim of diverting the attention of the international community from the crux of the issues they have been called upon to respond to.

3. The Sudanese authorities were caught red-handed in the assassination attempt and the three terrorists in Ethiopia's custody have confirmed this with no ambiguity. The videotaped interviews with the three which have been made available to members of the Security Council by Ethiopia confirm this. By any objective criteria, a review of those interviews must and should lead the Security Council to conclude that the Sudanese authorities were involved in the assassination attempt against the Egyptian President, and sheltered the three terrorists wanted in connection with this terrorist act.

4. Now, the Sudanese authorities claim that they have a witness - "a very reliable witness" - who would prove their innocence. The alleged witness is Mustafa Hamza, who, according to the newspaper Al-Hayat, was interviewed somewhere in Afghanistan. For Ethiopia, this is no more than a joke, and there is no question that the Security Council would view it accordingly.

5. The truth, however, is that Mustafa Hamza, no matter where he has been or not been at a given point in time after the Security Council started to consider this issue, lives in the Sudan, and his wife and his four children are in the Sudan and the man considers the Sudan his present abode. This truth cannot be allowed to be concealed by the ploy that the Sudanese authorities have devised.

6. Based on the evidence and facts brought to it, the Security Council, in its resolutions 1044 (1996) and 1054 (1996), has determined that the Sudan is involved in State-sponsored international terrorism and that it should extradite to Ethiopia the three terrorists being sheltered in its territory for prosecution. The Sudan was not given several choices, but one - to extradite to Ethiopia those wanted in connection with the terrorist act committed in the capital of Ethiopia. The two resolutions of the Security Council have also determined that the Sudan is not a Member State in good standing, for it is involved in acts of State-sponsored international terrorism and destabilization of its neighbours.

7. The Security Council is now facing one major question. Can the Council view the gimmicks and the ploys used by the Sudanese authorities, precisely with a view to evading the demands of the Security Council, as steps taken in earnest

by the Sudanese Government to comply with those same demands? The mildness of Security Council resolution 1054 (1996) might have led the Sudanese authorities to think that it was the first step by the Council to get them off the hook and to convince themselves that their earlier prevarication had been effective. The Security Council now has another opportunity to get the Sudanese authorities to be more serious in complying with its demands. One cannot afford to be so disinclined to take effective measures on a clear matter of grave breach of international law - by a Member State - which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security.

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10 July 1996

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Items 94 and 108 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF CROATIA
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 10 July 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to your report to the Security Council of 21 June 1996 on the situation of human rights in Croatia pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995) (S/1996/456).

In paragraph 25 of the report you write: "According to the report by the Government, as of 10 June 1996 only 7,065 persons had returned to Croatia following Government authorization. International observers report that the number of Croatian Serbs who have actually returned to their homes in the former Sectors appears to be considerably lower than this figure." My Government is deeply disappointed that when such reservations existed, the international observers did not seek to verify the authenticity of the number, especially when the number is in effect the crux of the issue at hand.

The Croatian Government has well-documented files in this regard, and invites the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to visit the Government's Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees and verify the authenticity of the number that the Government had submitted. A file on each

* A/51/50.

returnee will be available to him. Out of the total documented returnees: 5,192 returned to Croatia after receiving security clearance from the Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees; 586 returned on the basis of Croatian citizenship; and 1,287 returned on the basis of other documentation. I should also like to add in this regard that my Government estimates that several thousand more ethnic Serbs returned to Croatia for whom there is no documentation.

My Government has shown extraordinary transparency in respect of human rights. It has given an open door to more than 300 humanitarian organizations that in one way or another monitor and report on human rights. We did so with the hope that transparency would translate into disciplined, balanced, thorough and coordinated investigations. The delicate issue of human rights cannot be treated lightly.

The return of displaced persons and refugees is one of the cornerstones of the international community's policy in the region. We are pleased to note in this regard that the number of repatriated refugees to Croatia has been unmatched in the region. The returns would be proceeding at an even faster rate if there were no legitimate security concerns associated with the unmanaged influx of persons that were associated with the party that started the conflict in Croatia in the first place. The risks regarding the safety of 38,000 non-Serb returnees presently in the liberated areas and the right of return of 80,000 more non-Serb expellees from the liberated areas are serious and significant and have wider implications.

Furthermore, the number of Serb returnees to Croatia must be considered within the context of the generally accepted norms and standards regarding the return of displaced persons and refugees. Their return should be safe, dignified and voluntary. My Government has in the past actively contributed to the debate on this position of the international community. Croatia's managed return policy, therefore, should be viewed with this in mind.

In conclusion, it is the position of my Government that the human rights situation in Croatia does not in any way constitute a threat to peace and security in Croatia, nor in the region, and should therefore, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, be addressed exclusively by the United Nations forums dealing with human rights.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the text of the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under items 94 and 108 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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10 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF OMAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, in implementation of Security Council resolution 1054 (1996) of 26 April 1996 imposing diplomatic sanctions on the Sudan, the Government of the Sultanate has decided to reduce the diplomatic staff of the Embassy of the Sudan in Muscat by one person.

(Signed) Mohammed Bin Abdullah AL-SAMIN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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10 July 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1054 (1996)

1. On 26 April 1996, the Security Council adopted resolution 1054 (1996) following its consideration of a letter dated 9 January 1996 from Ethiopia (S/1996/10) and a report submitted by the Secretary-General (S/1996/179) pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1044 (1996) of 31 January 1996.

2. By its resolution 1054 (1996), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that, unless the Government of the Sudan complied with its demands, the provisions set out in paragraph 3 of the resolution would come into force on 10 May 1996 and would remain in force until the Council determined that the Government of the Sudan had complied with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the resolution. At the same time, in paragraph 6, the Council requested all States to report to the Secretary-General within 60 days from the adoption of the resolution on steps taken to give effect to the provisions set out in paragraph 3.

3. Following the adoption of resolution 1054 (1996), I transmitted it on 29 April to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of all Member States. Subsequently, on 15 May 1996, I addressed a note verbale to all Member States drawing particular attention to paragraphs 3, 5 and 6 of the resolution. The Secretariat also made contact, as appropriate, with Member States directly concerned with this matter.

I. INFORMATION RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF PARAGRAPH 1 OF RESOLUTION 1054 (1996)

4. In paragraph 1 of resolution 1054 (1996), the Security Council demanded that the Government of the Sudan:

(a) Take immediate action to ensure extradition to Ethiopia for prosecution of the three suspects sheltered in the Sudan and wanted in connection with the assassination attempt on 26 June 1995 on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa;

(b) Desist from engaging in activities of assisting, supporting and facilitating terrorist activities and from giving shelter and sanctuary to terrorist elements, and henceforth act in its relations with its neighbours and with others in full conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

5. A letter from the Government of the Sudan, dated 31 May 1996 (S/1996/402), stated that it condemned terrorism and did not condone any terrorist activities and that, in compliance with Security Council resolutions 1044 (1996) and 1054 (1996), it would endeavour to take the necessary steps to ensure that no such activities were tolerated in Sudanese territory. The letter added that it had requested and effected the departure of a foreign national from the Sudan, in view of questions raised by some countries concerning his links with terrorist groups.

6. In another letter, dated 24 June 1996 (S/1996/464), the Government of the Sudan stated that its investigations in respect of two of the suspects whose extradition had been demanded by the Council had produced no trace of their presence in the Sudan and that the identity of the third suspect was unknown to it.

7. In a further letter, dated 2 July (S/1996/513), the Government of the Sudan stated that the Presidents of the Sudan and Egypt had met in Cairo on 23 June 1996 during their participation in the Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the League of Arab States (LAS). The two Presidents had agreed to open a new era in the Sudanese-Egyptian relationship and to establish mechanisms to tackle all the pending issues in their bilateral relations in order to strengthen further those relations in all fields. The meeting between the two Presidents would soon be followed by meetings of the heads of security forces and then of the Ministers of the Interior. Those meetings would be continued in the two capitals alternately while many practical measures had been taken in implementation of what had been agreed upon. All such actions were meant to affirm positively the seriousness of the Government of the Sudan's intention to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF PARAGRAPH 3 OF RESOLUTION 1054 (1996)

8. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1054 (1996), all States were required, from 0001 Eastern Standard Time on 10 May 1996:

(a) To reduce significantly the number and the level of the staff at Sudanese diplomatic missions and consular posts and to restrict or control the movement within their territory of all such staff who remained;

(b) To take steps to restrict the entry into or transit through their territory of members of the Government of the Sudan, officials of that Government and members of the Sudanese armed forces.

9. As at 26 June 1996, replies had been received from 33 Member States on steps taken to comply with the measures indicated in paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of

resolution 1054 (1996). Thereafter, 7 more replies were received from Member States, bringing the total to 40 replies. All of those replies have been published as documents of the Security Council (see annex). Fifteen States reported that they had taken action in compliance with paragraph 3 (a) and (b). One State reported that it had taken action in compliance with paragraph 3 (a) of the resolution and further indicated that the provisions of paragraph 3 of resolution 1054 (1996) would be taken into consideration in its contacts with the Sudan. Another State reported that it had already implemented the relevant provisions of the resolution. Sixteen others reported that they had taken appropriate measures in compliance with paragraph 3 (b), eight of which added that, as they did not have diplomatic representation in the Sudan nor did the Sudan have diplomatic representation in their country, no action was required by them under paragraph 3 (a) of the resolution. The remaining seven States indicated that they did not have diplomatic representation in the Sudan nor did the Sudan have diplomatic representation in their country. One of those States indicated that it did not maintain diplomatic relations with the Sudan.

III. OBSERVATIONS

10. In paragraph 8 of resolution 1054 (1996), the Security Council decided to consider, on the basis of the facts established by the Secretary-General, whether the Sudan had complied with the demands in paragraph 1 and, if not, whether to adopt further measures to ensure its compliance. From the information reviewed in the present report it will be seen that:

(a) The Security Council has determined that the three suspects involved are sheltered in the Sudan and has called on the Government of the Sudan to ensure their extradition, while that Government claims that its investigations in respect of two of the suspects have produced no trace of their presence in the Sudan and that the identity of the third suspect is unknown;

(b) The Security Council has demanded that the Government of the Sudan desist from engaging in activities of assisting, supporting and facilitating terrorist activities and from giving shelter and sanctuary to terrorist elements, while the Government of the Sudan has asserted that it condemns terrorism and does not condone terrorist activities.

Annex

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22 May 1996	(S/1996/387)
Spain	22 May 1996	(S/1996/388)
Kuwait	28 May 1996	(S/1996/398)
Ecuador	31 May 1996	(S/1996/415)
Israel	3 June 1996	(S/1996/406)
Hungary	6 June 1996	(S/1996/419)
Republic of Korea	7 June 1996	(S/1996/428)
Ethiopia	12 June 1996	(S/1996/440)
Brazil	12 June 1996	(S/1996/441)
Norway	14 June 1996	(S/1996/450)
Czech Republic	17 June 1996	(S/1996/437)
India	17 June 1996	(S/1996/451)
Monaco	17 June 1996	(S/1996/480)
Belarus	17 June 1996	(S/1996/519)
Japan	18 June 1996	(S/1996/482)
Finland	18 June 1996	(S/1996/483)
Turkey	19 June 1996	(S/1996/452)
Austria	20 June 1996	(S/1996/455)
Chile	20 June 1996	(S/1996/484)
Slovakia	21 June 1996	(S/1996/461)
Burkina Faso	21 June 1996	(S/1996/481)
Bulgaria	21 June 1996	(S/1996/485)
Sweden	21 June 1996	(S/1996/486)
Liechtenstein	21 June 1996	(S/1996/487)
Germany	21 June 1996	(S/1996/489)
Slovenia	24 June 1996	(S/1996/488)
Netherlands	24 June 1996	(S/1996/490)
France	24 June 1996	(S/1996/491)
Italy	24 June 1996	(S/1996/516)
Argentina	25 June 1996	(S/1996/492)
Greece	25 June 1996	(S/1996/493)
Ukraine	25 June 1996	(S/1996/504)
Denmark	25 June 1996	(S/1996/512)
Belgium	27 June 1996	(S/1996/518)
Russian Federation	28 June 1996	(S/1996/515)
Malta	28 June 1996	(S/1996/517)
Luxembourg	2 July 1996	(S/1996/524)
China	2 July 1996	(S/1996/530)
United States of America	2 July 1996	(S/1996/531)
Egypt	3 July 1996	(S/1996/534)

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Security Council

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S/1996/541/Add.1
17 July 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1054 (1996)

Addendum

1. Since the issuance of my report to the Council of 10 July 1996 (S/1996/541), a further eight replies have been received, bringing to 48 the total of replies received as at 17 July 1996 (2 of them from the same Member State). All the replies have been published as documents of the Security Council (see annex).

I. INFORMATION RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF PARAGRAPH 1 OF RESOLUTION 1054 (1996)

2. In a letter dated 10 July 1996 (S/1996/538), the Government of Ethiopia stated that the Sudanese authorities had not taken any steps to comply with resolutions 1044 (1996) and 1054 (1996).

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF PARAGRAPH 3 OF RESOLUTION 1054 (1996)

3. Seven of the replies received from Member States provided information regarding paragraph 3 of resolution 1054 (1996). Of those, one State reported that it had taken action in compliance with paragraph 3 (a). Another State indicated that it did not have diplomatic representation in the Sudan nor did the Sudan have diplomatic representation in it. Five other States reported that they had taken appropriate measures in compliance with paragraph 3 (b); two of these added that as they did not have diplomatic representation in the Sudan nor did the Sudan have diplomatic representation in their country, no action was required by them under paragraph 3 (a) of the resolution; two of the remaining three States indicated that they did not have diplomatic representation in the Sudan nor did the Sudan have diplomatic representation in their country.

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Annex

Poland	1 July 1996	S/1996/548
Honduras	2 July 1996	S/1996/555
Oman	8 July 1996	S/1996/540
Ethiopia	10 July 1996	S/1996/538
Australia	10 July 1996	S/1996/547
Lithuania	10 July 1996	S/1996/549
Uganda	11 July 1996	S/1996/550
Tajikistan	15 July 1996	S/1996/560

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S/1996/541/Add.2
23 July 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1054 (1996)

Addendum

1. Since the issuance of my report to the Council of 10 July 1996 (S/1996/541) and the addendum of 17 July 1996 (S/1996/541/Add.1), a further five replies have been received, bringing to 53 the total of replies received as at 23 July 1996. All the replies have been published as documents of the Security Council (see annex).

INFORMATION RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF PARAGRAPH 3 OF RESOLUTION 1054 (1996)

2. The five replies received from Member States provided information regarding paragraph 3 of resolution 1054 (1996). One State reported that it did not have diplomatic or consular relations with the Sudan but had, none the less, taken the necessary steps to comply strictly with the provisions of the resolution. Two States reported that they had taken appropriate measures in compliance with paragraph 3 (b) and further indicated that, as they did not have diplomatic representation in the Sudan nor did the Sudan have diplomatic representation in their country, no action was required by them under paragraph 3 (a) of the resolution. The remaining two States reported that they had taken action in compliance with paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of the resolution.

Annex

Canada	20 June 1996	S/1996/568
Thailand	15 July 1996	S/1996/573
New Zealand	16 July 1996	S/1996/572
Paraguay	17 July 1996	S/1996/574
South Africa	19 July 1996	S/1996/580